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The Institute Empire

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An unusual organization has been ed prominence for some years. Its member "lows" — have published many articles in *York Times*, and have appeared on television: identifies the organization only as "a research tion based in Washington, D.C.," while Jim L Channel 13, the "educational channel" of N City, refers to it as a "liberal research outfit."

Moreover a new novel, *The Spike*, has just a written by two well-known commentators on fairs, Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss widely assumed to be based on this same org. In the novel it is the channel through which t Union hopes to take over the United States.

Plainly, this "liberal research outfit" would deserve some attention. What, in fact, is the In Policy Studies?

Though the subject of a 1971 article in i two-part series in *Barron's* in 1976, and a 1978 *The New York Post*, the Institute has received re little attention in the major media, which, frequently publish the writings of its Fellows. Institute represents an unprecedented succ the achievement of the New Left, after its : demise, in shaping United States policy.

The Institute for Policy Studies was founde 20 years ago by Marcus Raskin and Richard Ba were to remain its directors for 15 years. The had met while attending a White House/State ment disarmament conference on April 14, 1 kin was on the staff of the National Security C an aide to McGeorge Bundy, and Barnet wa Director for Political Research of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Barnet noticed Raskin's alienation — his contempt for and hostility toward "the whole military-industrial establishment sitting there at one table." As Barnet later told an interviewer: "Marc and I both grimaced at the same moment — and knew we didn't belong here." Within two years Barnet and Raskin had put together the necessary funding, personnel, and programming: the Institute began work in 1963.

But the roots of IPS go back earlier. While Barner's prior activities gave no hint of the path he was to take

fundamental for IPS: the need for total disarmament; the abandonment of existing alliances; the need to encourage revolutionary change in the underdeveloped world. Several contributors to the *Liberal Papers* were to play a part in IPS. David Riesman (with Barnet and Raskin) was one of the three trustees listed in the certificate of incorporation in November, 1962; Michael Mac-coby and Arthur Waskow were to become Fellows of the Institute.

The distinguishing marks of IPS have been its choice of audience, its methods, and its ideas. To begin with the least imaginative of these — the ideas — they have been and been repeated in the voluminous writings of the IPS